



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,440	07/31/2003	Amir Faghri	59309US (30471)	2836
21874	7590	05/17/2006	[REDACTED]	EXAMINER
EDWARDS & ANGELL, LLP P.O. BOX 55874 BOSTON, MA 02205			MAPLES, JOHN S	
			[REDACTED]	ART UNIT
				PAPER NUMBER
			1745	

DATE MAILED: 05/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/632,440	FAGHRI, AMIR	
	Examiner John S. Maples	Art Unit 1745	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-14 and 19-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-14 and 19-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5, 8; 10, 13, 14, 19, 23, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lisi et al.-US 2003/0152821 (Lisi) in view of Khrustalev et al. (Khrustalev), the Thermal Analysis article. (New Rejection)

A bipolar interconnection plate 26 for a fuel cell is taught in Figure 2 of Lisi where the same includes fuel and oxidant channels 108 and 112 and includes heat pipes 102 formed in the plurality of lands formed on both surfaces of the bipolar plate-see also paragraphs 0025 through 0035 in Lisi for the disclosure of the same. As seen in Figure 1 of Lisi, the bipolar plates 26 are placed between the fuel cells. The only claimed features not shown by Lisi are the evaporator and the condenser in a sealed body having a working fluid therein that are part of the heat pipe. The article to Khrustalev teaches on page 189, a micro heat pipe used in electronics that includes a sealed body having a condenser section and an evaporator section therein with a working fluid that is transported by gravity-see the top drawing in Figure 1. To have included in the fuel cell of Lisi, the heat pipe of Khrustalev would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time the invention was made so that the fuel cell would not overheat.

Applicant's arguments have all been considered but are not deemed persuasive because of the above new grounds of rejection.

Art Unit: 1745

3. Claims 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lisi and Khrustalev as set forth in the previous section and further in view of Zuo et al.-Miniature High Heat Flux Heat Pipes, 1998 article (Zuo). (New Rejection)

The only claimed feature not taught by Lisi and Khrustalev is the fine porous wicking material in the heat pipe. Zuo sets forth such a wicking material-a sintered powder wick on the inside of the heat pipe, on the first two pages of this article. To have included the wicking material of Zuo in the fuel cell of Lisi/Khrustalev would have been obvious so that the transport of condensate would travel in a very consistent manner.

4. Claims 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lisi and Khrustalev as set forth in section 2 above and further in view of both Saito et al.-US 2004/0146771 (Saito) and Tonkovich et al.-US 2003/0152488. (Tonkovich) (New Rejection)

The combination of Lisi and Khrustalev teach all of the claimed subject matter except for the lands on the two sides of the bipolar plate being in a perpendicular relationship and for the working fluid being a liquid metal. Saito discloses in Figure 1 the lands on both sides of a bipolar plate being perpendicular to one another. To have included in the fuel cell of Lisi/Khrustalev, the configuration of the lands in Saito would have been obvious so that the different fluids could be directed in different directions across the bipolar plate.

The patent to Tonkovich teaches in paragraph 0090 the use of a liquid metal as a coolant in a fuel cell. It is noted that Lisi provides for known coolants used in a fuel cell-

see paragraph 0032. To thus use in Lisi/Khrustalev the liquid metal coolant as taught in Tonkovich would have been obvious because of the known high thermal conductance properties of liquid metal.

5. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

6. Claims 1-14 and 19-24 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-9, 19-29 of copending Application No. 10/640,122. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art to have incorporated the sealed body as set forth in the present application in the bipolar plate of the copending 10/640,122 because the same would have allowed no fluid to have contacted the electrolyte material in this fuel cell system.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

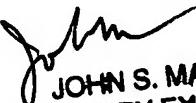
7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John S. Maples whose telephone number is 571-272-1287. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 6:15-3:45, and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



JOHN S. MAPLES
PRIMARY EXAMINER

JSM/05-03-2006